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L. J. Farmer's Catalog

Berry Plants, Roses, Shrubs, Perennials, Fruit and Ornamental Trees
60 YEARS IN BUSINESS

TO OUR PATRONS

The year 1943 will undoubtedly prove to be the most eventful one that this country, as well as the rest of the world has ever passed through. No one can foretell when the war will end, whether in the summer of 1943 or several years later. The only course to follow is that as if the war was to continue indefinitely. I think we should plan our fruit and vegetable gardens, as well as general farm crops, along the long range view. On account of the sudden shakeup and change, there were fewer berry plants and fruit trees set in 1942, than usual. There is a general shortage of fruit trees and plants that have been set recently. There will be fewer large plantings of commercial orchards and berry plantations made in 1943, due to labor shortage and other factors and we believe that the individual grower should make every effort possible to overcome this shortage by larger home plantings. What is true of fruits, is also true of ornamentals—shrubs, roses, perennials, etc. Nothing goes farther to maintain high morale in a people than plenty of flowers, roses, blooming shrubs and other ornamentals, planted about their homes, where they can be seen and enjoyed every day.

THE SUPPLY OF FRUIT PLANTS, TREES, ETC.

There is still a nearly full supply of fruit trees, berry plants, orna-

mental shrubs, etc., available, but at the rate things are moving, this won't be so very long. We have the usual supply, but strawberry, raspberry and some other kinds of plants are extremely short the country over. We advise ordering as early as possible to avoid disappointment. Trained help is scarce and transportation is slowing up.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

We have been growing and shipping strawberry plants for 60 years. We are the longest in business and the oldest strawberry plant nurseryman in the United States, beginning when a boy of 17 years. We frequently receive letters from old customers, who traded with us 40 or more years ago, asking if our L. J. Farmer is still alive. At this writing, January 20, 1943, Mr. Farmer is still living and has active charge of his business. Every nurseryman and large berry grower will tell you that if there is anyone who understands the growing and packing of strawberry and other small fruit plants, it is L. J. Farmer. Our customers write that our plants and packing are unsurpassed.

Plants are carefully dug, cleaned and tied in bunches of 25 plants each, and packed in damp moss in containers that carry the plants safely to our customers, so the roots or tops are not mangled or injured in any way. PRICES ARE FOR SPRING DUG PLANTS, in March, April and May, not for transplanted plants, which are priced elsewhere in this catalog.



Gem

Supreme (Berri-Supreme)

Minnesota No. 1166

Everbearing Strawberries Photographed Oct. 15, 1942

LIST OF VARIETIES

ABERDEEN—A very strong growing, healthy, vigorous plant, enormously productive. It ripens midseason and lasts to near the end. The berries are large, bright colored, rather oblong and pack well in the basket. It is the favorite midseason to late berry in this locality. Most productive in a test of 25 varieties. 25 plants, 40c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$9.00.

CATSKILL—This is the favorite medium early berry grown for shipment in this locality. It is very large, bright glossy colored and productive. The plants are vigorous and healthy. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

CLEREMONT—A very large, light colored berry, moderately firm. Plants large, healthy and very productive. 25, 40c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$9.00.

DORSETT—Very vigorous, healthy plants, quite productive. Berries very attractive, bright glossy crimson and of the finest flavor. Take this for an early home use berry and Ridgeway for late, and you have a perfect selection for the family. They however, are table berries and not adapted for canning, being too light colored. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$10.00.

DRESDEN—Very large, vigorous plants and enormously productive. The very largest strawberry now in cultivation. It ripens quite early and continues in bearing a long season. Not quite as bright colored as Catskill, but attracts the greatest attention, on account of its immense size. I believe they may be grown so that only 6 would heap

a quart basket. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

DUNLAP—The ideal berry for home use. If you select but one. Plants very vigorous, healthy, productive and easily cared for. Berries medium in size, dark glossy, attractive and of the finest flavor. Rich red all through the berry. Fine for canning. 25, 40c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

FAIRFAX—Plants healthy and vigorous, very productive; next to Aberdeen, the most productive in a test of 25 varieties. Berries very large at first, but run down in size towards the last of the pickings. Flavor unsurpassed, probably the finest flavored strawberry in existence, sweet and delicious. The fruit is glossy, but very dark and does not sell well when displayed, at first, but when customers learn to know it, they all want it. It is not only fine for table, but unsurpassed for canning, on account of its rich color, all the way through, and its firmness. It is hard to sell a new customer a quart at first, but he will soon be back for a crate. 25, 60c; 100, \$1.75; 1,000, \$15.00.

PATHFINDER—Of unusual healthy and vigorous plant growth. Enormously productive. Berries are nearly round, uniform in shape and size and attractiveness. Very popular in the Northeastern states. 25, 40c; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

PREMIER—The most popular early market strawberry for the Northern states. The plants are moderately healthy, but very productive. They begin to fruit about the earliest of

all, and continue until near the end of the season. The berries are very large, light colored, of an oblong or wedge shape, and fit in nicely in the basket. It does not fade or grow dark colored after picking. On our own comparatively heavy soil, it has not done its best, often winter-killing. It requires a rich, light sandy or gravelly soil to do its best. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$10.00.

STEVENS LATE CHAMPION—This is an old variety, but in this locality has proven the most practical strawberry for very late market. The plants are very vigorous and healthy, making wide rows and are extremely productive. The berries are very large, inclined to be somewhat irregular or cox-combed, bright colored and do not fade or grow dark by standing. When a boy, Ray Nellis, who is now a leading local strawberry grower, picked 300 quarts of the Stevens Late Champion in four hours. I have never seen this record beaten. The fruit is quite acid and not of the highest flavor, but its fine appearance will sell it every time. You will be picking S. L. Champion when all others are gone. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$10.00.

RED STAR—Probably the latest good strawberry for market. Plants vigorous and very productive. 25, 60c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

RIDGWAY—Plants very vigorous and healthy. The roots are white and fleshy like asparagus roots. Very productive, especially on heavy soils. On sandy or gravelly soils, they are only medium in size, but on heavy

soils, they run real large and, being of uniform size and shape, look as if turned out in a lathe. It is the only strawberry we have except Gandy, that does best on very heavy clay soils. The flavor is unexcelled, but it has a light colored flesh and is not adapted for canning. We introduced it many years ago and we still get many calls for it from our old customers. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

BEGINNER'S STRAWBERRY COLLECTION

25 Aberdeen, 25 Cleremont, 25 Dunlap, 25 Pathfinder, 25 Gem Everbearing, 125 plants, only \$2.10 (value \$2.60.)

FALL, OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

GEM—This variety is the best known and most largely grown of any fall bearing strawberry, today. Its strong points are its good color, comparatively large size and great productiveness. It literally bears itself to death. The plants are weak growers, easily lose their leaves in midsummer, and must be sprayed with Bordeaux frequently for best results. It is decidedly sour in taste, unless very ripe. However, I would not think of leaving it out of any collection. It bears heavily in narrow or wide matted row. 10 plants, 50c; 25, \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

MASTODON—This variety has been a wonder with us, but now has failed entirely. In a row beside the Gem, the Mastodon row yielded 2 quarts, when the Gem row yielded 16 quarts, the

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same picking. We have tried them on new land and old land, and have tried plants from different sections of the U. S., but they all fail to produce as the Mastodon used to. It would appear that most varieties of ever-bearing strawberries seem to fail after being on the market ten years or so. We have the plants, at the same price as the Gem.

SUPREME (BERRI-SUPREME)—The supreme strawberry, it is well named. It does not seem to lose vigor and productiveness with age. We have had it quite a good many years and it seems to hold its vigor and productiveness right along. The plants are very strong and vigorous individually and make wide rows, under favorable circumstances, like ordinary varieties of strawberries. They are very productive, both in the regular June season and in the late fall. The past fall, we visited a grower who had a half acre of them that had been set in the spring of 1941 and which had fruited heavily that fall and in the spring of 1942. At the time (September, 1942,) this field was literally red with berries and was also full of berries, when we again saw it in October, 1942. It is by far, the largest everbearing strawberry; larger, even than the Mastodon and is the very best flavored of them all, sweet and delicious, like the best of June bearing kinds. Its fault is that it will not bear to maximum capacity in the fall, if the plants are allowed to mat too thickly in the rows. Price, 10 plants, 50c; 25, \$1.25; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.

MINNESOTA NO. 1166—Originated at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Farm. It is claimed by them to be the best of all the ever-bearing varieties. We fruited it in 1942 and it is, with us, inferior to the Supreme and even the Gem, in practical value. The plants seem to be healthy and very productive. The berries are large, elongated and have good color, but it has a prominent "neck" of a lighter color, which decidedly hurts its sale in market. We believe however, that it will be especially valuable as a home use berry, as it has a very fine distinct flavor. 10 plants, 75c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.

WAYZATA—This is the old Rockhill strawberry, revamped. We tried it years ago and discarded it. It is of fine flavor, medium size and fairly productive, but the plants are slow growers and make hardly any new plants. If you wish to set a new bed, you have to split the old plant. In a practical test, the plants that bear well, do not make any runners and those that make runners, do not bear in the fall.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Practically the same can be said of the Green Mountain as of the Wayzata. It is of fine flavor, but makes hardly any new runners and plants the first year. The Minn. 1166 is just as good in every other way, and is productive, while Green Mountain is not, with us. Geo. D. Aiken (U. S. Senator Aiken of Vermont), showed me a patch of Green Mountain several years ago, that was 2 years old and the plants were loaded with fruit in October. However, it has been a failure with us. With him, it made plants freely the second year.

QUALITY STRAWBERRY COLLECTION

25 Catskill, 25 Dresden, 25 Fairfax, 25 Ridgway, 25 Supreme Everbearing, 125 plants only \$2.75. (Value \$3.60).

Transplanted Strawberry Plants

Especially adapted for summer and early fall planting

We are the originators of the idea of transplanted strawberry plants and as far as we know, the only firm in the United States making a specialty of them. They are especially adapted for planting late in May, June, July and August, by people who, for some reason or other, have not been able to secure ordinary plants and set them out in early spring. The way we handle and ship them, enables the planter to get almost as good results as if he planted in April or fore part of May, and at the same time, save the work of hoeing and taking care of them, from the time plants would have been set in early spring, up to the time you set these transplanted plants.

To get these transplanted plants, we take up ordinary plants in the early spring, clean them of rubbish, and heel them in, in little beds close together. They start slowly, and when ready to finally plant out, have made a slight growth in both foliage and roots, and when set out, start and grow right along. In other words, they recover from the shock that plants get when transplanted the usual way in early spring, and when set in May, June, July, and August, they start to grow right off and make almost as much growth and new runners by fall, as if they had been set in early spring, in the permanent field where they are to eventually grow. It is quite a bit of work to prepare these

transplanted plants and have them right. We have to handle them over several times, mulch them, weed them and sometimes have to take them up and transplant them over again several times. They are sprayed several times with Bordeaux Mixture to keep them healthy, and when they are finally set, they give wonderful results. During the past 25 years, we have shipped out thousands of these transplanted plants and they have given universal satisfaction. Here is a typical letter we received last fall. We shipped Mr. Davenport 1000 Fairfax transplanted plants.

Andover, Conn., Oct. 9, 1941
Mr. L. J. Farmer; Dear Sir: The strawberry plants ordered of you in September, arrived in fine shape. The absence of rain prompted me to follow your suggestions and they were heeded in. After ten days we had a government prediction of rain, and it had all the appearance of rain here, and the plants were set. There was no rain. We have had no rain here since September 3rd, and I have felt much apprehension about the plants set. Yesterday I made a very careful inspection and found that out of the 1000 plants, there were but two that were gone entirely. Of course,

most of them have not grown very much, but they are alive and will rapidly respond to moisture when it does rain. . . . I think this emphasizes again the importance of taking your transplants, for had I set ordinary runner plants, they could not have survived this dry period. . . . I recall having from you several years ago, while at New Britain, some black raspberries, and blackberries, from both of which I made fine profits.

With these magnificently rooted plants that you have sent me, I shall hope to produce sufficient berries for home use and I can but feel that you have done your part. I expect to order from you later in the month some blackberries and raspberries. Very truly yours
Clifton E. Davenport

(We print the above letter in full because it is typical of many letters we receive from old customers like Mr. Davenport. Every few days someone comes into our office and tells of results they, their fathers or grandfathers had with plants purchased of us 20, 30, 40 and even 50 years ago.)

Our soil, stony loam, with some clay in it, is very retentive of moisture and

especially adapted for producing transplanted plants. They cannot be produced satisfactorily on light sandy or gravelly soils.

PRICE OF TRANSPLANTED STRAWBERRY PLANTS

In May, June, July, August and September;
Aberdeen, Catskill, Cleremont, Dorsett, Dresden, Dunlap, Fairfax, Pathfinder, Premier, Ridgway, S. L. Champion, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.00.
Everbearing, Gem and Berri-Supreme, 25, \$1.25; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$25.00.
Minnesota No. 1166, 10, 75c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.

The New Strawberry Culture

A brief, practical treatise by our L. J. Farmer, who has been growing berries for 60 years. Tells how to save over half the work. Price 25 cents, which may be deducted from your first order for plants.

TRANSPLANTED, Raspberry, Blackberry, Blueberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Elderberry, and Grape Vines in June, July, and August, same price as for regular dormant, 2 yr. old transplants, in early spring.



Everbearing Strawberry Supreme, photo Oct. 13, 1942. There were 12 ripe berries on the plant at the time.

RASPBERRIES

RED VARIETIES

CHIEF—Of the same general type as Latham, but of better flavor. Plants are very vigorous, in fact, the strongest growers of all red raspberries. A good berry to grow for the beginner, as it requires very little care in order to do well. Fruit medium size, of fine color and flavor. It is about the earliest of all raspberries, therefore brings good prices in market. No. 1 one year sucker plants, 25, \$1.25; 100, \$4.00; 1,000, \$30.00. No. 2 (medium size, sucker plants.) 25, \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$20.00. Two year old Transplants, 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$7.50; 1000, \$60.00.

Note: If sold out of any grade of plants, when your order is received, we reserve the right to put in the value in another grade as near the one ordered, as possible

LATHAM—This is the standard market red raspberry, mostly grown commercially, until the advent of the Taylor. The plants are vigorous and very productive. They seem to be almost immune to Mosaic disease, as it does not seem to affect their bearing qualities. Berries are large, bright red, round in shape, good color and sell well in market. Only fair in flavor. Price, same as Chief

TAYLOR—I have tried them all and have finally come to the conclusion that the Taylor is the most practical red raspberry to grow, especially for market. The canes are healthy and exceedingly vigorous and productive. They grow tall and above most other varieties. I have never seen any disease on them. The berries are in a class by themselves, the largest and most imposing of them all; bright red color, firm and especially adapted for market. The flavor is good but not of the best. When placed on display in any market, none of the old varieties, such as Cuthbert, have a ghost of a show beside them. They are all sold before others are even seen. The fruit is almost twice as large as any other variety, except Marcy. Price, same as Chief: No. 1 sucker, 10, 75c; 25, \$1.25; 100, \$4.00; 1,000, \$30.00. No. 2: 25, \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

2 yr. transplants, 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$7.50; 1,000, \$60.00.

MARCY—Very similar in growth to Taylor, but canes are not quite as hardy. Berries are very large, even larger than Taylor, but softer in texture. Under favorable conditions it may be even more productive than Taylor, hence valuable for home use and near market. Price, same as Taylor.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Plants are clean, thrifty growers, hardy and very productive. Berries medium in size, golden yellow in color and the very finest flavored raspberry in cultivation. An albino of the Cuthbert. I have found berries among them, half red and half yellow. It is no good for market, as the present generation of buyers will not buy yellow or white fruits. But, for home use and occasionally for a customer who knows quality (flavor) Golden Queen is the one berry for you to have in your garden. No. 2 sucker plants: 10, 75c; 25, \$1.25; 100, \$4.00; 1,000, \$30.00. 2 year transplants: 10, \$1.25; 25, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00.

CUTHBERT—The old standby for quality. Plants vigorous growers, but must be set on ground that has never had raspberries before, or they are liable to succumb to mosaic disease. The Cuthbert is the "Old Feller's" idea of a red raspberry. None of the newer kinds ever quite equals it. Did you ever eat a shortcake, made with Cuthbert red raspberries? Price, same as Taylor.

VIKING—If there is a raspberry that approaches Cuthbert and Golden Queen in flavor, it is Viking. Plants vigorous and healthy. Berries medium to large in size, firm, good shippers and of the most unusual high flavor. 2 yr. transplants. Price same as Golden Queen.

NEWBURG and ST. REGIS—Price same as Taylor.

INDIAN SUMMER—This is the best of all the everbearing raspberries. The canes are healthy, good growers and very vigorous. It bears an enormous crop in the regular July season, being the earliest raspberry to ripen that we have. The berries are very large, cone shaped and all right for home use and near market, but the walls

are thin and the berry collapses and settles in the basket after being picked a few hours. The quality is excellent. The fall crop is equally good and is wonderful in the latitude of Long Island and southern Pennsylvania, but up here in Northern New York we get frosts too soon, in most seasons, for Indian Summer to be profitable for a fall crop of fruit. However, if it never bore a fall crop, it would be about the most profitable red raspberry to grow, as it is so early, large and productive. Price, No. 1 suckers: 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$7.50; 1,000, \$60.00. 2 yr. transplants: 10, \$1.50; 25, \$3.00; 100, \$10.00.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

PLUM FARMER—The standard early black raspberry. Canes vigorous, of a silvery blue appearance and very productive. Berries very large, grayish black, sweet and delicious. Tip plants, 10, 75c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$35.00. 2 yr. old transplants, 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$7.50; 1,000, \$60.00.

CUMBERLAND—The standard medium early to late black raspberry. Plants have a reddish appearance when dormant. Very healthy and vigorous growing. Berries very large, jet black in color, sweet, delicious and produced in great abundance. More grown than any other black raspberry. Price, same as Plum Farmer.

NEW LOGAN—This is a variety of the same general type as the Plum Farmer. Equally valuable. Price, same as Plum Farmer.

SHUTTLEWORTH—A comparatively new black raspberry. Canes vigorous, healthy, productive and very resistant to disease. Berries jet black, large, sweet and delicious. 2 yr. plants Price same as Plum Farmer.

DARK RED OR PURPLE RASPBERRIES

COLUMBIAN—Probably the most productive raspberry in cultivation. Canes large, vigorous and enormously productive. Berries large and of a dull dark red color. Fine for home use and canning. The farmer's favorite raspberry. Tip plants: 10, 75c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$35.00.

SODUS—A berry of the same general characteristics as Columbian, but more vigorous cane and with fruit much larger, probably the largest berry in cultivation. Not quite as fine flavored as Columbian. Tip plants, same price as Columbian.

BEGINNER'S RASPBERRY COLLECTION

25 Chief, 25 Taylor, 25 Plum Farmer, 25 Columbian, 100 plants, 1 year \$4.50, 2 year transplants, \$6.50.

QUALITY RASPBERRY COLLECTION

25 Golden Queen, 25 Viking, 25 Marcy, 25 Indian Summer, 25 Cumberland, 125 plants, 1 yr., \$6.75; 2 yr., \$9.00.

Improved Cultivated BLUEBERRIES

The blueberry in cultivation is a wonderful fruit. They grow as large as cherries, sometimes over ½ inch in diameter. They require moist, acid soils, growing luxuriantly on soils where Rhododendrons thrive. If your soil is not acid enough, make it so by drawing

market. 1 yr., 10c; 10, 75c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. 2 yr., 25c each; 10, \$1.50; 25, \$3.00; 100, \$10.00.

LCRETIA DEWBERRY—Best of all dewberries. Canes sprawling, nearly hardy. Berries very large, sometimes 2 inches long. Sells like hot cakes in market. Should have partial protection for winter. Price, same as Eldorado blackberry.

GOOSEBERRIES

POORMAN—The most popular gooseberry. Plants vigorous and enormously productive. Berries red, medium size and of finest quality. 2 yr. plants 30c each; 3, 80c; 10, \$2.50.

HOUGHTON—Plants vigorous and very productive. Berries red in color, medium to small in size, but of finest quality. 3 yr. plants, 25c; 3, 70c; 10, \$2.00. 5 yr., bearing size plants, 50c each.

DOWNING—The most popular white or green gooseberry. Canes healthy and very productive of medium sized fruit. Price, same as Houghton.

JOSELYN OR RED JACKET—The largest of all American gooseberries. Plants vigorous and very productive.

GRAPE VINES

Price for all varieties (except as noted) strong 2 yr. No. 1 vines, 30c each; 3 for 75c; 10, \$2.00.

CONCORD—The standard blue-black grape. Ripens mid-season. Vines, vigorous and productive. Excellent for grape juice. 20c each; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.50. 3-5 yr. old vines (fruiting size), 50c each; 3 for \$1.25.

FREDONIA—Vine vigorous and very productive. Bunch medium sized, berries large, black, sweet and delicious. Ripens 10 days to two weeks before Concord. Best black grape for the North.

PORTLAND—Vine vigorous and productive. The earliest good white large grape. It is, among white grapes what Fredonia is among blacks. May be well called an early Niagara.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Very hardy vines, vigorous and very productive, of the sweetest, most delicious yellow or greenish yellow berries. Of medium size bunch and berry. 40c each; 3, \$1.00; 10, \$3.00.

CACO—Very strong growing vine, vigorous and productive. Berry large,

late in ripening. Adapted for grape juice and wine. Quite acid.

WORDEN—One of the very best grapes for cold climates. Ripens one week before Concord. Vine sturdy, entirely hardy, very productive. Bunch large, berry very large, bluish black, sweet and delicious.

MOORE'S EARLY, BRIGHTON, ISABELLA, DIAMOND, POCKLINGTON, HUBBARD, SALEM, DELAWARE,

AGAWAM, CAMPBELL'S EARLY, NEWER GRAPES—Westfield, Sheridan, Urbana, 50c each.

FRUIT TREES

APPLES—First class 2-3 years old, 5-7 ft. in height, 90c each, \$9.00 per 12; \$50.00 per 100. Extra large, 4-5 yr. old trees, 7-8 ft. in height, \$1.25 each; 12, \$12.50.

LIST OF VARIETIES

Anoka, Cortland, Delicious, Sweet Delicious, Yellow Delicious, Duchess of Oldenburg, Early Harvest, Fall Pippin, Grimes Golden, Golden Russett, R. I. Greening, Hyslop Crab, Kendall, King of Tomp. Co., Lady, LaFameuse (Snow), McIntosh, Sweet McIntosh, Early McIntosh, Melba, Northern Spy, Red Spy, Orleans, Pound Sweet, Red Astrachan, Red Gravenstein, St. Lawrence, Siberian Crab, Smokehouse, Stayman's Winesap, Tolman Sweet, Twenty Ounce, Wagner, Wealthy, Whitney Crab, Winter Banana, Yellow Transparent.

THE QUINTUPLET APPLE TREE

Bears five varieties of apples, all on one tree. Red and Yellow Delicious, Anoka, Yellow Transparent and Red Jonathan. Think of picking ripe apples from one tree, July to late October. Wonderful for families who have room for only one apple tree. Price of Quintuplet apple trees, 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each; 4 for \$5.00.

DWARF APPLE TREES

Grafted on Doucin stock, the best stock for dwarf apples. 3 yr. old trees 4-6 ft., \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per 12.

Varieties: Yellow Transparent, LaFameuse (Snow), Stayman's Winesap, Wealthy, Northern Spy, Red Gravenstein, Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Cortland, Delicious, McIntosh, Sweet Bough. (Dwarf apples require less space and bear much earlier than regular (standard size) trees. There is a great demand for them and the supply of trees is limited, hence the increased price over standard size trees).

PEARS

Varieties—Buerre de Anjou, Buerre Bosc, Clapps Favorite, Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon. 2-3 yrs. 5-7 ft., 90c each; 12, \$9.00.

DWARF PEARS—\$1.25 each; \$12.50 per 12. Varieties, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duch de Angouleme, Seckel, Bar Seckel, Comice, Louise Bonne.

PLUMS

Varieties—Abundance, Burbank, Bradshaw, Fallenburg (Italian), prune, Green Gage, Lombard, Monarch, Reine Claude, Yellow Egg. 2-3 yr., 5-6 ft., \$1.25 each; 12, \$12.50.

CHERRIES

Sweet Varieties—Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Schmitt's, \$1.25 each; \$12.50 per 12.

Sour Varieties—Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency (large); \$1.00 each; 12, \$10.00.

PEACHES

Varieties—Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Hale Haven, Rochester, Valient, Veteran, Vidette. 1-2 yrs., 4-6 ft., 75c each; 12, \$7.50.

APRICOTS—2 yr., 5-6 ft., \$1.00 each; variety, Early Golden.

NECTARINES—2 yr., 5-6 ft., \$1.00 each. Variety, Hunter.

GARDEN ROOTS

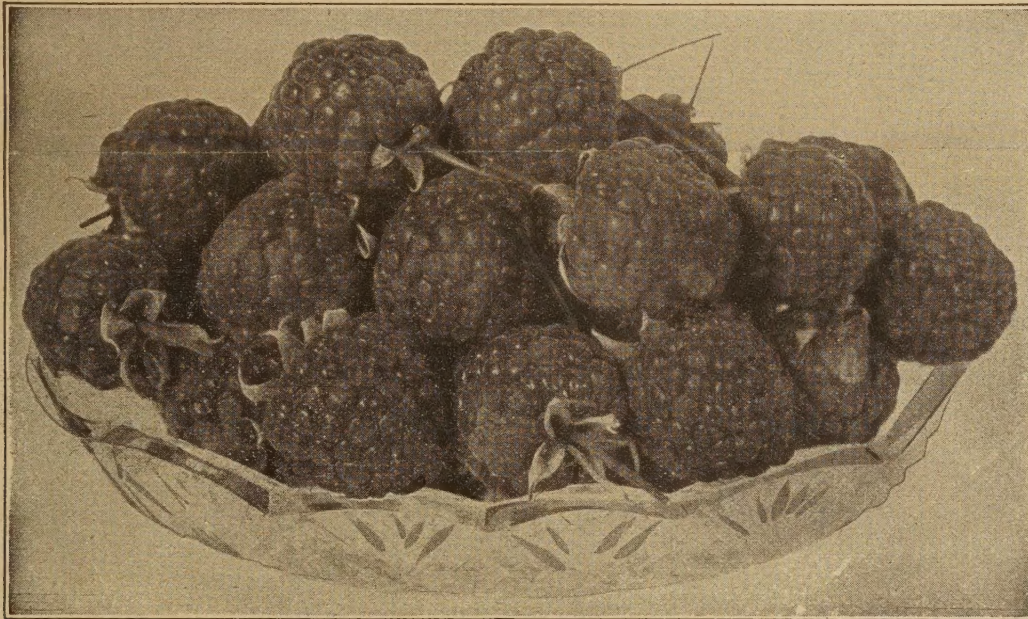
ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Martha Washington, which we consider the best, 2 yr., 25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00. 3 yr., 25, 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00. 4 yr. (bearing age), 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$25.00.

RHUBARB—or Pie Plant, Strawberry and Linneaus, 1 yr., 10, 75c; 100, \$6.00. 2 yr., 10, \$1.00; 100, \$8.00. Heavy clumps for immediate effect or winter forcing, 20c each; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$12.00.

NEW JOHNSON RHUBARB—Extra large stalks and very productive. 2 yr., 25c; 10, \$2.00.

HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE—Divided roots or pot grown plants, 25c each; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$18.00. 2 yr. plants, 50c each. Dry sage leaves, oz. 20c; lb., \$2.00. (Our plot of sage the past two years, produced at the rate of \$3,000 to the acre).

GARDEN HERB PLANTS—Catnip, Peppermint, Lemon Balm, Thyme, Lavender, Rosemary, Marjoram, Winter Savory, Horehound, Wormwood, Anise, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Lovage, Costmary, Rosemary, Rue, Germanender, From 2½ inch pots, 30c each; 3, 75c;



The Marcy Raspberry. This is not a true photo of the Marcy but closely resembles that variety, except that the true Marcy is twice the size of this picture.

in woods dirt, muck, old sawdust, rotted oak leaves, peat moss, etc., and add a half pound of aluminum sulphate for each plant. Best results are obtained when all six varieties are planted together. Set plants 3 to 4 feet in the rows, with rows 7 to 8 feet apart. Price of plants: 2 yrs. 6-12 inches, 60c each; 12, \$6.00; 3 yr., 12-18 inches, 75c each, 12 \$7.50; 4 yr., 18-24 in. (fruiting size), \$1.00 each, 12 \$10.00.

6 Best Varieties

CABOT—Earliest to ripen. Bush low and spreading, seldom growing over 4 feet in height. Fruit large, firm and attractive. Productive and of fine flavor.

CONCORD—Ripens with Pioneer, second early. Fruit large, excellent flavor.

PIONEER—Ripens early in the season with spikes of very fine blue berries.

RANOCAS—Midseason, ripens about two weeks after Cabot. Bush is tall, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, light blue, firm and fine looking.

RUBEL—Latest and heaviest bearing of them all. Tall grower. Berries good quality, slightly tart.

JERSEY—New, ripens with Rubel. Berries largest of all, well flavored and attractive.

BLACKBERRIES

ELDORADO—The most popular long blackberry. Canes semi-drooping, dark green, healthy and very productive. Berries oblong, glossy, sweet and delicious. 1 yr. plants: 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$25.00. 2 yr. transplants: 10, 75c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00; 1,000, \$40.00.

SNYDER—The old standby, canes very hardy, upright growers, reddish in appearance. Enormously productive of round fruits, rather acid, until real ripe. Best for pies and pickling. Price same as Eldorado.

ERIE, BLOWERS, WESTERN TRIUMPH—Same price as Eldorado.

ORA NEILL—Found growing on our place by an employee and named after him. The canes are very healthy, partly drooping in growth, very productive. Berries, extremely large, fully twice the size of Eldorado or Snyder, bringing highest prices in

Fruits red, very large, sometimes over one inch in diameter, sweet and delicious to eat fresh. 3 yrs., 50c; 3, \$1.25; 10, \$4.00.

CARRIE—Very vigorous and productive bush. Berries medium size, fine quality and attractive red in color. Price same as Josselyn.

CURRENTS

Our Currant and goosberry plants are extra large and vigorous. The 5 year plants are full grown and will bear a large crop the year they are planted, if set early in the spring. All will bear full crops in a year or so.

FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT—This is the standard red currant for all kinds of soils. Plants vigorous and productive. Berries very large, light red in color, and of finest flavor. Will grow on lighter soils than some varieties. 3 yr. plants, 35c each; 3 for \$1.00; 10, \$2.50; 25, \$5.00. 5 yr. plants, 50c each; 3, \$1.25; 10, \$3.75; 25, \$7.50.

WILDER, WHITE GRAPE, WHITE IMPERIAL, VICTORIA, same price as Fays.

RED CROSS, PERFECTION, RED LAKE. These are the favorite large red currants for market. 2 yr, 30c; 3, 75c; 10, \$2.00. 3-4 yr., 50c each; 3, \$1.25; 10, \$3.75; 25, \$7.50.

Adams Improved ELDERBERRY

To those who like elderberries, this is a godsend. Elderberries are used for sauce, pies, wine and other purposes. A bush in the corner of your garden or lawn, is not only an ornament, but it will bear all the berries you need for a small family and last a lifetime. The improved Adams elderberry is about four times the size of wild ones. Some measure over ¼ inch in diameter and are many times more prolific. The stem here pictured bore 5,169 berries and when shelled, measured 1½ quarts of fruit. Price of plants, 1 yr., 40c; 10, \$3.50. 3 yr. (bearing size), 60c each; 10, \$5.00.

12, \$2.50. Seeds of above, 20c pkt. (Orders for herb plants must amount to \$1.00 or more.

ONION SETS—Yellow, White and Bottle shaped. Qt., 25c; 5 qts., \$1.00; bu. \$4.00.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS—Bohemian or Maliner Kren., 10, 35c; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—Tomato and Pepper plants, leading varieties, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.50. Egg plants, 10, 75c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00 (above, greenhouse grown). Field grown Tomatoes, Peppers, Onion Plants, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kohl Rabi, Brussels Sprouts, 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$6.00. Field grown cabbage, turnip and celery plants, 50c per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

SEED POTATOES

WARBA—White, with pink eyes. A cross of the Cobler with early Bliss—a red potato. The earliest heavy yielding potato and of fine quality. Price: 4 lbs., 35c; 1 pk. (15 lbs.), \$1.00; 1 bu., \$2.50.

IRISH COBBLER—The favorite extra early potato. White, finest quality, mealy and delicious. Has deep eyes, like all best flavored potatoes. One week later than Warba. Same price.

CHIPPEWA—Described as an early late market potato, as it is ready to market for winter use before other main crop potatoes come on. It is smooth, fine colored and very attractive. Good flavor. Price, same as Warba.

RED BUGLESS—This is an enormous yielder of dry, mealy, fine quality potatoes, which are preferred to all others, by some people. The vines are very vigorous growers, usually unaffected by blight and are not troubled by bugs like less vigorous growers. Must be planted early and have a long growing season for best results. Price same as Warba.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH—A very late, enormously productive variety, especially adapted for a long keeping potato. Later than Chippewa and of finest flavor. Price same as Warba.

RURAL RUSSETT—A very late, enormously productive variety, especially adapted to use in spring and early summer before early new potatoes come on. When fully ripe, it is of the finest flavor. It is of a russet color which hurts its sale, except to those who know its virtues. Price, same as Warba.

Miscellaneous Seeds, Bulbs, Etc.

GARDEN SEEDS

SWEET CORN—Gill's Early Market, Golden Bantam, Golden Evergreen, Stowell's Evergreen, 1 oz., 15c; 1 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50. Aunt Mary and Nan's Baby Tom Thumb Sweet Corn, oz., 20c; 1 lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

GARDEN PEAS—Alaska, Blue Bantam, Laxton's Progress and Dwarf Telephone, 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs. or more, 28c per lb.

STRINGLESS SNAP BEANS—Pencil Pod Black Wax, Black Valentine, Sure Crop Wax, 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA BEAN—1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. All kinds of Garden Seeds, 10c per pkt.

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS—Beautiful gourds, over 200 varieties, all different. 10, \$1.00; 25, \$2.00; 100, \$7.00. Gourd seed, selected from prettiest kinds, pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; 1 lb., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$15.00. Special shapes, pkt., 25c; oz., 50c.

MEXICAN SPOTTED ORNAMENTAL CORN—Eight different colors or shades. Very striking when traced and shown along with gourds. Trial pkt., 10c; 1 oz. 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$10.00.

SOY BEAN SEED—Early Cayuga, bu., \$3.00; Seneca, \$3.50 per bu.

STRAWBERRY SEEDS—25c per pkt.; 5 pkts., \$1.00.

JOHNSON'S RHUBARB SEEDS—Pkt., 15c; 1 oz. 35c.

ANNUAL FLOWERING PLANTS

Grown in greenhouse in flats and shipped with some earth on roots. Price, 35c per 12, 25, 50c; 100, \$1.75.

Ageratum, Asters, Balsam (Lady Slippers), Calandulas, Candytuft, Cosmos, Gaillardia, Larkspur, Marigolds (French and African), Petunias, Phlox, Portulacas, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Snap Dragons, Straw Flower (Everlasting), Sweet Alysum, Ten Weeks Stocks, Verbenas, Zinnias. Seeds of above, 20c per pkt.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

ALLYSSUM—20c; 10, \$1.75

ANEMONE—Hupehensis Splendens, 25c.

ANCHUSA—Dropmore, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

AQUILEGIA—(Columbine) Longissima Hyb. and Breeze Hill strain. 30c; 10, \$2.50.

HARDY ASTERS—Early, fall blooming. Novi-Belgi Beechwood, Adorable, Gay-border, 50c each; 10, \$4.00.

ASTILBE—White, feathery, fluffy ruffles, beautiful. Also known as Spirae, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$18.00.

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush)—Charming, Lavender pink; Dubonnet, dark wine red; Isle de France, Glowing claret purple; Farquhari, dark lavender pink. 35c each; 10, \$3.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Coming as they do, about the latest flower of the fall, chrysanthemums, are deservedly very popular. We had the finest display of these mums the past fall that we have ever seen. People

Saugerties, N. Y.

Nov. 23, 1942

The plants were fine. Thank you for promptness.

Anna V. G. Thomas

* * *

Westtown, N. Y.

Nov. 21, 1942

All the other plants I received (except Ora Neill blackberry) came along fine.

A. F. Wolfe

* * *

Punxsutawney, Pa.

Aug. 3, 1942

I received the tulip bulbs and they are nice.

Mrs. Clair C. Martz

* * *

East Amherst, N. Y.

Aug. 3, 1942

My husband's father sent to your nurseries for berries over 20 years ago. He remembered the name but not the address, so he looked in the four farm papers we take and found it in the Rural New-Yorker.

Mrs. Clement Jennings

* * *

Potsdam, N. Y.

July 13, 1942

Plants are doing fine. Gladys E. Murray

* * *

Skaneateles, N. Y.

Nov. 2, 1942

My fruit trees arrived in fine shape on Friday, Oct. 30 and I set them out the same day.

Lawrence W. Whiting

came from far and wide to see and admire them. We were especially impressed with the Cushion type. Following are brief descriptions of our 20 varieties. These notes were taken Oct. 29th, 1942.

PINK CUSHION (Amelia)—Medium size blossom, double, light to deep pink, early, but lasts in bloom a long time. Row even as a cushion. None better. 20c each; 6 for \$1.00.

KING CUSHION—Variable in color, pink, yellow; medium in size, uniform row, very striking. My favorite. 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

QUEEN CUSHION—Small to medium size bloom. Even growth. Light pink. Early but still pretty. 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

GOLDEN CUSHION—Golden yellow, medium size bloom. Plants make an even row, like a cushion. Partly double, striking, none better. 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

SEPTEMBER GOLD—Medium size, pretty golden color. Early, but lasts long. Very valuable, double. 50c; 6 for \$2.50.

SILVER MOON—Large, single, looks like a Shasta daisy. Plant tall, still pretty. 50c; 6 for \$2.50.

PEACHBLOW—Medium size, single, early, peach color. Tall plants. 50c; 6 for \$2.50.

LAVENDER LADY—Large, double, lavender color. Now in full bloom, very pretty. Medium tall plant. 40c; 6 for \$2.25.

SEPTEMBER BRONZE—Early, bronze, small, very double. Medium tall. Past its best at this date. 50c; 6 for \$2.50.

SEPTEMBER CLOUD—White, very double, medium size, still in full bloom. Striking. Medium tall. 50c; 6 for \$2.50.

SEMINOLE—Blooms in early September but still some pretty blossoms. The earliest of all our varieties. White, medium size, with dwarfish plants. 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

VENUS—Very striking, deep pink, medium size bloom. Early, plant tall. 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

ROSE GLOW—Prettiest and at its best Oct. 29th. Medium size bloom and plants. Full double, dark raspberry shade. 25c; 6 for \$1.25.

CRIMSON SPLENDOR—Early, large, crimson with yellow center. Medium tall plant. About gone Oct. 29th. 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

AUTUMN LIGHTS—Orange color, medium size, early, yellow center. Past its best. Plant medium tall. 25c; 6, \$1.25.

MILKY WAY—Very early, white to yellowish white and light yellow. Partly double, medium plant growth. 45c; 6 for \$2.25.

ALGONQUIN—Medium yellow, very pretty, about half gone Oct. 29th. Valuable. 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

KING MIDAS—Light yellow to almost bronze. Almost as large as indoor mums. Early but still pretty. Valuable. Medium size plants. 25c; 6 for \$1.25.

LOUIE SCHLING—Medium size, crimson, tall plant. In full bloom Oct.

HIBISCUS (Mallows)—Peachblow. Pink, white and red. One of the most valuable and attractive of perennials. Grows larger and prettier every year. 25c each; 10, \$2.25.

HOLLYHOCKS—Single, in dozens of beautiful shades and colors. Assorted, 15c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00. (Double hollyhocks are always badly diseased).

LUPINES—Russell's Hybrids, 25c; 10, \$2.25.

IBERIS (Candytuft)—25c; 10, \$2.00.

MONARDA DIDYMA—25c; 10, \$2.00.

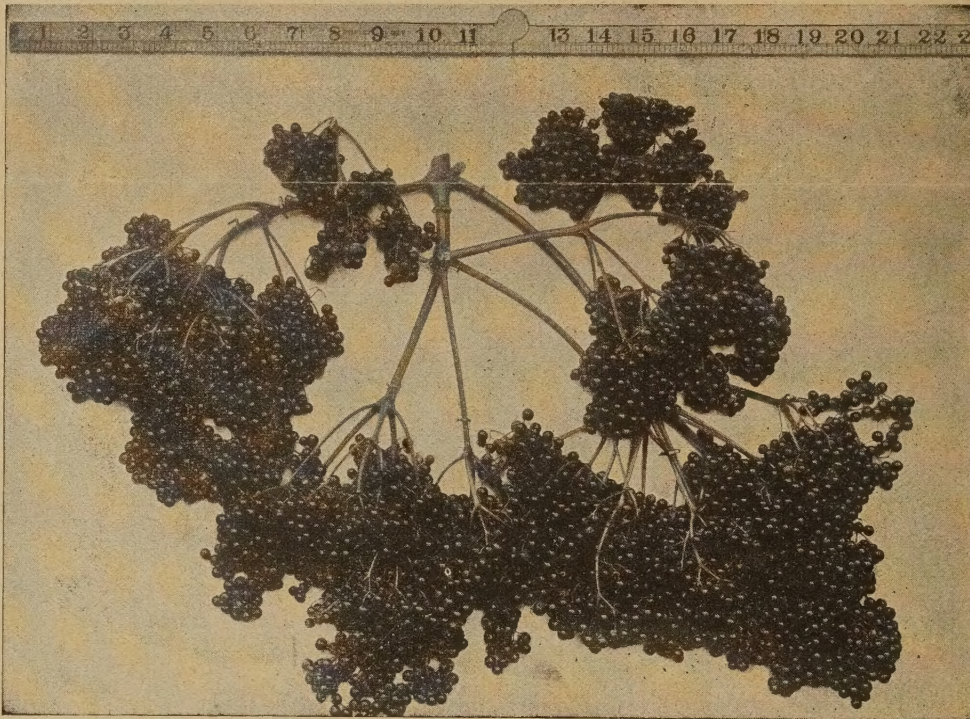
PERENNIAL PHLOX—Von Hockburg, Rynstrom, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Lingard, A. L. Schlegeter, Blue Boy, Salmon Beauty, Rokoko, Michael Buchner, 30c; 10, \$2.50. Phlox Sublata, pink, red, white and blue, 25c; 10, \$2.25.

PRIMULA (Primrose)—Auricula, Veris Colosus, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy)—White, blood red, flesh and rose colored, 30c; 10, \$2.50. Mixed colors, 25c; 10, \$2.00.

ACHILLAE—Perry's White, 20c; 10, \$1.80.

SEDUM—Spectabilis, 25c; 10, \$2.00.



One branch or head of the true Adam's Improved Elderberry, having 5,169 berries, shelling 1¼ quarts

29th. Shows up wonderful. 25c; 6 for \$1.25.

EUGENE A WANDER—Deep yellow. Very large, striking and the largest blooms of all in our collection. Medium plant, early, about out of bloom Oct. 29th. 50c; 6 for \$2.50.

COREOPSIS—Lanceolata, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

DELPHINIUMS—Gold medal hybrids. 2 yr. 30c; 10, \$2.50. Double flowered varieties, lavender, blue, purple, white, in separate colors, 75c each; 10, \$6.00.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)—Assorted colors, 15c; 10, \$1.25. Silvermine, white, 30c.

DIELTRA (Bleeding Heart)—Spectabilis, 50c each; 10, \$4.50.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—Giant Shirley Hybrids, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

FUNKIA (Day Lily)—Hemerocallis, profuse bloomer, white, striking. Fine for base planting. 25c; 10, \$2.00.

GEUM—Fire Opal, Princess Juliana, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

GAILLARDIA—Portola Hybrids, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

GYPHOPHILLA (Baby's Breath)—Paniculata, 20c; 10, \$1.75. Bristol Fairy, 2 yr. 50c; 10, \$4.50.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS—Flowering artichoke. Not only produces edible tubers for animals and humans, but has beautiful daisy or sunflower shaped flowers, produced late in the fall, after most other flowers are gone. 10c per tuber; 3 for 25c; 10, 50c; 100, \$4.00.

HELLEBORUS NIGER (Christmas Rose)—1 yr. size, 50c; 2 yr., 75c; 3 yr., \$1.00.

HELIOPSIS—Incomparable Summer Gold. Double yellow flowers, literally covering the plants from mid summer till late fall, with double

yellow blooms which attracted the greatest attention of any perennial we had last summer. 50c each; 10, \$4.50.

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells)—Matin Bells, 25c; 10, \$2.20.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)—25c; 10, \$2.00.

SHASTA DAISY—Alaska, 20c; 10, \$1.75.

YUCCA—Fil., 35c; 10, \$2.50.

IRIS—Liberty (formerly German), asst. colors, 20c; 10, \$1.50. Victory (formerly Japanese), 25c; 10, \$2.20 (10 varieties). Siberian Dwarf, beautiful blue or purple, 10c; 10, 80c; 100, \$5.00.

PACHYSANDA (Spurge)—20c; 10, \$1.75.

PAPAVIR (Oriental Poppy)—2 yr., 25c; 3 yr., 35c; 5 yr., 50c each.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)—25c; 10, \$2.00.

TRITOMIA (Red Hot Poker)—35c; 10, \$2.50.

VERONICA—Blue Spire, 25c; 10, \$2.20.

Our Unusual Favorable Location

We are located at the bend of Lake Ontario, whose cooling breezes in early spring temper our climate, and stock does not start to grow and is entirely dormant when, in most other sections of the United States, it is fully leaved out. You want strawberry and other plants to be in the best of condition when you set them out. You do not want them shipped from warmer climates in the winter or very early spring before you are ready for them. Ours are just in the pink of condition, ready to set out, when we ship them. They are not fully leaved out and in blossom by May 1st and will thrive and do much better than plants in full leaf. Plants grown in the North and shipped South, do better than plants grown in the South and shipped North, if they are fresh dug and shipped at the time they are wanted for planting in the North.

The New Strawberry Culture

A Brief Practical Treatise by our
L. J. Farmer, Author of "Farmer on the Strawberry."



The author "heeling in" strawberry plants as per "New Strawberry Culture"

Foreword

In my sixty years experience, I consider The New Strawberry Culture, the most valuable idea that I have given the strawberry world. My little book, "Farmer on the Strawberry" has gone through four editions, I have written numerous articles for the horticultural press, have lectured on my favorite subject before farmer's institutes and horticultural societies in several states and Canada; have introduced and promoted many valuable varieties, including the fall bearing, but I believe that nothing I have ever done anywhere equals The New Strawberry Culture idea in value.

What is the New Strawberry Culture?

Most strawberry plants, especially those set for commercial purposes, are planted or set out in March, April or early May. A comparatively few, and these are mostly set for home use, are set in August and later. The New Strawberry Culture consists of, instead of setting the plants in early spring, of heeling or trenching them in, early in the spring and holding them in little beds until June 1st or later. The advantages of doing this are that we save all the work of hoeing, cultivating and otherwise caring for them, from the early spring, until the time that we finally set them permanently in the field, where they are to eventually remain.

How to Do the Work

The plants should be taken up as early, or even earlier, than as if we were to set them out in the permanent field. Instead of setting them, say 1 foot apart, in rows 3, 4 or 5 feet apart, we set them as close as possible in little beds, the rows about 6 to 8 inches apart and the plants from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch apart in the row, or so they just touch each other or have a half inch space between them. A well worked, well drained piece of land, such as we find in the best part of any garden, is the ideal place. For doing the work, we need a good spading fork for opening the trenches and a round pointed shovel for cleaning and straightening the trench. Two persons fit in better in doing this

work than three; as one opens the trench and does the most of the hard work, while a woman or child is often as valuable to spread the plants and push in the soil to keep them upright. With another person to help me, I have sometimes trenched or heeled in 20,000 plants in one day.

The trench should be made 8 to 10 inches deep and inclined a little, so the plants will stand up after being placed, and not topple over. A little loose earth pushed up to them, will hold them better in place, until the trench is filled in with fresh stirred earth, a little above the level. The earth must be well tread about the plants, after the trench has been filled up and a little loose earth scattered on top to prevent baking of the soil. After five or six little rows have been put in, it is best to mulch between the rows with fine cut straw or sawdust, to conserve moisture and help keep down the weeds. It is a good plan to cover the beds with old carpets or burlap sacks for a few days, until the plants recover and "brighten" up. If the heeling in has been done in April or late March, it is a good plan to cover the entire bed, plants and all, with about three inches of clean straw, to protect from heavy frosts which might injure the new set plants. These plants can be kept in the little beds for months. If they are set out permanently in June, you will get almost as many new plants and as wide a fruiting row, as if they had been set in very early spring by the old method.

The Many Advantages

Just see how much time and work you save in the several hoeings and cultivations with the horse, that are saved from early spring until, say, the first of July. When set in the little beds, the plants recover from the "shock" that they usually experience in transplanting. When set in the permanent field in June or early July, they start right off and grow right along. Strawberry plants, to do their best, should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and the insects that pester them, killed with arsenate of lead or some other poison, and it is a lot of work to do this in a large field where the plants are several feet apart each way. In the little beds, it is an easy matter to spray and poison the

plants before they go into the large field.

If sawdust, preferably old sawdust, is used to mulch the plants between the rows, the plants can be kept in good shape, for final setting, until September. There will be weeds that will come in and these should be pulled; and it may be necessary to take up the plants and disbud them, to prevent the drain on them by fruiting, when the same process of heeling them in, must be gone over again. We have in some cases, taken them up three or more times, cleaned them of dead rubbish and runners, and again heeled them in, to keep them in the best possible shape for selling or resetting. While the plants are in the little beds, the plot that is to finally receive them can be given thorough cultivation, such as plowing and harrowing, every week or so, until it is in the best possible shape for receiving the plants, to say nothing of the weeds that have been destroyed. Instead of being compelled to set out the plants permanently the day he receives them from the nursery, the grower can heel them in and then select any time afterwards, most convenient for him, to set them out in the open field. When taking up these transplanted plants for final planting, it is a good plan to wet down the bed thoroughly, then when we take them up, a good deal of earth will cling to the roots and the plants will suffer hardly any setback in transplanting. It is also true, that transplanted plants properly grown and handled right by the nurseryman, will almost always be in fine shape for permanent transplanting when received by the grower from the nurseryman.

Transplanted Plants Versus Pot Grown Plants

Transplanted plants can be grown and handled at about $\frac{1}{3}$ (one-third) the cost of pot grown plants. We consider them just as good or better. They can be packed in baskets or crates or any container that ordinary strawberry plants are packed in and carry just as well. Pot grown plants are expensive to handle in every particular. It is almost impossible to get pot grown plants ready for planting before the middle of August. They come from the young runner plants and the pot must be plunged into the soil by the side of the row and

the young plant allowed to root in the pot, then taken up, hardened off in a cold frame and nursed until ready to ship. When we get all around, it is then generally pretty late to set strawberry plants if we expect a good crop the next summer. You can grow a crop of early vegetables, such as peas, early potatoes and the like and then set out these transplanted strawberry plants and get a good crop from them the next summer. Everbearing strawberries do especially well when they are treated according to The New Strawberry Culture. The past season (1942), we set our everbearing strawberry plants—Gems, Berri-Supreme and Minnesota 1166 varieties, about July 1st. In a little over a month, they began to fruit heavily, and until some time in November, we had the finest berries and the best crop of everbearing strawberries per plant we have ever grown. The plants did not make many new runners, but they certainly bore in great profusion and are in fine shape to bear a full crop in June of 1943. We can go on and hoe and cultivate them, just like a new set bed, as there are comparatively no runners in the way to bother.

The New Strawberry Culture

Is a new idea in strawberry culture studied out by myself and which we have practiced for many years and which is now being taken up more or less by all the leading strawberry growers. It saves time and expense and is really the most valuable idea we have ever given the strawberry growers.

It refers to taking plants up early in the spring and trenching them in or in heeling them in, which ever phrase you prefer to use, closely together, in little beds, and keeping them there until about the first of June, and then setting them out in the field permanently. The advantages of this method are many. One man can heel in ten thousand plants in a day and perhaps it would take him nearly a week to set them out in the field permanently. If the weather is unfavorable when the plants come from the nursery they can be trenched in and watered and saved, when if transferred directly to the field, perhaps a large percentage of them would die. The ground can be got in better condition, all rubbish removed and many weeds

The field where the plants are to be finally set, should be given the best of cultivation. It should be plowed several times if necessary, and harrowed until fine as an ash heap. Towards the last, it should be cultivated very shallow so the moisture will be near the surface. This continued stirring, sprouts and kills many of the weed seeds; and when the plants are set out there will not be as much labor required in killing the weeds and caring for them during the rest of the season and, best of all, two or three of the first and most laborious hoeings will be entirely avoided. Being constantly stirred, the soil is in the best possible condition, and the plants are most easily transplanted.

When ready to set the plants, we mark the ground as wanted and take the plants up with earth clinging to the roots and set them out. It is a good plan to wet the little beds down thoroughly and then more earth will cling to the roots when the plants are taken up. It will be found that the plants are free from mildew and blight and when transplanted they start and grow right along, seeming to have recov-



Transplanted
Plant Aug. 12th

Same plant
trimmed

Ideal plants but many
young runner plants
are wasted

Young Fall Bearing
Strawberry Plant

Young plant with earth
on roots
Photo August 12

How to Save Plants in Dry, Unfavorable Weather

If you receive plants and other growing things, like shrubs, vines, etc., in hot, dry weather, it will not do to put them out in the sun and let them be exposed to the hot, dry winds and extremely hot sunlight, without some protection. When you get an order of strawberry plants in the heat of summer, we advise the patron to open the package at once and spread out the plants in a cool dry place, preferably a back room where the sun does not shine in, or in the cellar. If the plants are dry, they may be set in a shallow receptacle, with a couple of inches of water in the bottom. They may be left there until evening or after the sun has gone down, then set out carefully. If the soil is dry, it is a good plan to wet the soil thoroughly around the plants after they are set. In the morning, before the sun gets up high, it is best to cover them with something like bran sacks, old carpets or newspapers, to protect them from the direct rays of the hot sun. Old quart berry baskets can also be used. This covering may be kept on until the plants revive or "freshen up." For the very best results, it is a good plan to remove the covering at night, so the dew can reach the plants. Two or three days should be sufficient to enable the plants to come back to normalcy. Water when necessary, but never water in the hot sun; it is liable to cook and kill the plants, wait till after sundown. If a good rain comes, your troubles are over.

Nearly all kinds of plants, shrubs, vines and even small trees, can be set in hot summer weather, especially if we get frequent rains, provided they are well wet in and shaded from the hot sun for a few days after setting. We do not like to remove the leaves to prevent excessive wilting, unless it is absolutely necessary, as defoliating a shrub or plant in summer or early fall is liable to make it less hardy to endure the winter.

The following article was written about 23 years ago and first appeared in the 1920 edition of "Farmer on the Strawberry." I reprint it here to show that my ideas have not changed much in all this time.

killed before the plants are finally set upon it. Whether the plants come from the nursery or are taken up directly from one's own patch, they should be in good condition and as near dormant as possible. For this reason, we advise getting plants in the fall and trenching them in, if impossible to get them early enough in the spring; especially is this true for the warmer sections of the United States and elsewhere.

In trenching strawberry plants, we open little furrows with a shovel or spade about 8 inches deep and slanting just a little so that when the plants are set in, they won't tip over but will stand upright. The string that holds the bunch of plants is cut, the plants spread out and placed upright, the crowns on an even with the surface and about ½ to 1 inch apart in the row, depending upon how long you wish them to remain there. The closer the plants are set in the rows, the sooner they must be removed. As each handful of plants is put in, we push in a little earth to hold them upright and when the trench is full of plants, we fill in with earth and tramp beside the plants with the foot to firm the soil. A little loose soil is scattered on top, and then we call the work of one row finished. The next row is made in just the same way, about 6 to 8 inches from the first, and so on, till three or four rows are trenched in. Then a space of one foot or more of land is left for a path and another set of little rows are put in. As fast as the plants are trenched in, we cover them with blankets or old sacks to keep the sun and winds from drying them out. When the plants are all put in, we scatter fine straw between the rows to act as a mulch to prevent the plants drying out and also to shade the plants for a few days until they get well established and growing nicely. We take old bicycle crates and tack on strips of canvass made from feed sacks and find these very convenient for shading the trenched-in strawberry plants. It is no trouble to get about ten thousand plants on a square rod of land.

These plants should be watered when necessary and sprayed when they seem to need it. They will soon start root and top growth and in a few weeks will be green and growing and can be set out at any opportune time.

ered in the little beds from the shock that strawberry plants often seem to suffer when taken up and transplanted ordinarily. By fall, these plants if well cared for after transplanting, will make almost if not quite the number of new runners and young plants that plants set in April by the old method would make, and the labor in caring for them has not been half what it would be by the old method.

If plants are left in these beds too long, they get tall and spindling. For this reason we advise spreading the plants farther apart in the row, when they are to be kept later than June 1st. When the work is done right and at the opportune time, the results are very satisfactory. For the North, we advise trenching in April or forepart of May, but in the South we prefer October or November. We have never advanced any idea that we consider of so much value as this "New Strawberry Culture" idea. There is hardly a well informed fruit grower or nurseryman who knows of it, who does not now put it in practice, and I was the first to advocate it at the Western New York Horticultural Society meeting of January, 1892.

When plants come long distances and they arrive in poor condition, it is almost impossible to save them without special treatment. If they are planted right out in the open field, unprotected, the chances are that most of them will succumb to the elements. They must be well watered and shaded, and there is no way that it can be done so economically, as when set temporarily in these little beds. Then there is no way that they can be sprayed so economically as when trenched in closely together. It would take a lot of time and material if one had to spray 10,000 plants if set out permanently on an acre, but when heeled in on one square rod, it can be done quickly and with little spray material.

At first, we recommended this method for those who were rushed with general farm work and had very little time to attend to setting the strawberry bed at the usual time. Not only could the plants be saved and cared for, but they could be held until the rush of spring work was over and an opportune time came for setting them out permanently.

Now, we recommend the treating of plants in this manner on a large scale by commercial growers, as well as those who have little time to attend to it in the usual season. The plants recover from the shock or set back in these little beds, they are free from fungous diseases because sprayed with Bordeaux mixture in the little beds, and when set out permanently in the field about June 1st, they never stop growing, and as this is the most favorable time for everything to start and grow, they do better than when transplanted at any other time.

The New Strawberry Culture

How the Work is Done and Some of the Advantages

(Extracts from an address given by L. J. Farmer before the Western New York Horticultural Society, Connecticut Pomological Society, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Michigan Horticultural Society, and the Provincial Society of Quebec, Canada.)

When we speak of the New Strawberry Culture we refer to the method of taking plants up early in the spring and trenching them temporarily before transplanting permanently to the open fields. I hit upon this plan through my endeavors to save plants of new varieties that had come early in the season from other localities—too early for planting in this section. We used to pack them in moss and keep them down cellar and in other places, but the percentage of loss was great, no matter what other method we employed.

When we get plants from southern sections now, which is often necessary with new varieties, we bury box, plants, moss and all, without unpacking, in a deep snow drift, digging way down to the bottom, replacing the snow and covering well up with straw so that the snow won't melt readily as the warm weather comes on. This was our practice with such varieties as Michel's Early, VanDeman and Lady Thompson, all of which came originally from the far South. Had they been ordered and shipped to us at the proper time for planting in this locality, they would have been loaded with fruit, been enfeebled, and nearly all would have died. When the snow melts so that it does not keep them, we remove the straw, open packages, and trench the plants in where wanted.

What was formerly our practice with only a few plants that came from a distance has now

become our general practice with nearly all the plants we set out for fruiting and propagating purposes.

How Trenching is Done

The tools necessary are a spading fork, a hoe or garden rake, and a pair of shears. With the spading fork we open a furrow about eight inches deep, as one would with a light, one-horse plow. For best results the soil ought to be previously well fitted, either with plow and harrow or by spade and rake. It should work easily. Cut off all leaves and rubbish, leaving only the short green leaves, even the roots to six inches in length. Open the bunches and spread out the roots. Take a small handful of the plants and place them in the trench, up against the perpendicular side, close together, but only one plant in a place so all the roots will reach the moist soil. When the trench is full, haul earth into it, filling it up level. Afterwards tramp the soil down onto the roots, haul on more loose soil, and proceed with the next trench. By this method about 10,000 plants are heeled in on a square rod of ground. It is our practice to have three to six of these little rows close together, six or eight inches apart, then skip a row for a path to enable one to get around among them for watering. When trenching is completed, we fill in between the rows and around the plants with fine straw or rotted manure to conserve the moisture. The plants are now given a thorough soaking, which operation is repeated as often as they show any signs of wilting.

In order to make the plants perfectly healthy and free from leaf blight or mildew, before they go to the permanent field, we spray them with Bordeaux mixture about once a week as long as they remain in the little beds. For best results this trenching should be done as early in the spring as possible, about the time that is best to set the plants out by the old method. When the blossoms appear they should be cut off. The plants will not make the rank growth in these beds that they would if left in the old bed, but will grow stout and stocky, making short, stubby leaves. When taken up for final transplanting, new roots have started, earth clings to the roots and they grow right along, receiving no check.

While the plants are resting in this little bed, the field where they are to be set finally upon is receiving the best of attention. It is plowed, harrowed, plowed and harrowed again, till

mellow as an ash heap. When thoroughly broken up and tilled, it is allowed to rest, save an occasional dressing with the smoothing harrow. This tool is run over the piece frequently to stir the surface and prevent evaporation of the moisture from below. When the plants are ready to set, about June 1st, the piece is mellow, the weeds subdued and the soil moist just below the dust mulch made by the harrow.

The piece is marked, the plants are taken up in pans, with the earth clinging to the roots, wet and set out. The further cultivation is the same as where the plants are set by the old methods.

The Advantages

The advantages of this system will recur to anyone familiar with strawberry culture. We all know that the most expensive time in the life of a strawberry bed is the first few weeks after they are set out. The weeds are up and growing, but the plant does not seem to start promptly. Eternal vigilance is the price of a good stand of plants the first year. By this method, we save this early hoeing and weeding, the weeds are killed by the constant hatching before the plants are set out.

On soils that are tenacious, have clay in their make up—and these produce the best crops of strawberries—it is impossible to fit properly strawberry land early in the spring, early as we would like to set the plants, because they should be handled just as they start to grow. By this plan we have all the leisure possible and there can be no excuse for not fitting the soil to perfection. The matter of spraying is a subject that is receiving great attention. We find that the reason our fields have been unfruitful in many instances was on account of the blight and mildew. It is necessary to spray, and ten thousand plants can be sprayed somewhat more economically when clustered in a small space than when spread over an acre or more. It saves time and Bordeaux mixture. An item that will be appreciated by farmers who have spring work rushing them, is the fact that they can have the plants come from the nursery at the proper time, trench them in securely in a very few moments and then, when the rush is over, say about the first of June, set them out where they want them.

June 1st in this locality is the proper time to finally transplant them to the permanent field.



EXPLANATION OF PICTURE

Figure 1 shows a bunch of 25 strawberry plants, as they were dug from the field in April, the plants cleaned, the leaves shortened and the bunch tied with raffia. These are ready to ship or be trenched in.

Figure 2 shows one plant from this bunch, ready to ship.

Figure 3 shows one plant, the tops and roots shortened, ready to be potted, set in the field or be trenched in.

Figure 4 shows a young plant, just as it is taken up in April and ready to heel in as per our New Strawberry Culture.

Figure 5 shows a young plant after it is potted.

Figure 6 shows a young runner plant of the same season's growth, taken up in midsummer. Hard to make such a plant live, unless conditions be extremely favorable.

Figure 7 shows a bunch of 25 transplanted plants (greatly reduced in size) after they have been in the little beds for 6 weeks or more and are ready to transplant or ship to customers.

Figure 8 shows an individual transplanted plant after it has been in the little bed for 6 weeks or more. Note that it has quite a bunch of roots that retain quite a bit of earth in taking up for transplanting.

Figure 9 shows a pot grown plant, ready for permanent transplanting.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES PHOTOGRAPHED OCT. 15th, 1942



Gem

Supreme (Berri-Supreme)

Minnesota No. 1166

Everything is on the go June 1st—the weather is right, the soil warm and everything grows when put into the soil. You plant corn then, you set out tomatoes and sow all the tender vegetable seeds then, and why not set out your strawberry plants then? We do, and we hope our friends will try our plan this year, even if only on a limited scale. We have practiced this for years.

How to Prepare Bordeaux Mixture The 5-5-50 Formula

Slack five pounds of burnt lime (unslacked) in 25 gallons of water. Dissolve 5 pounds of sulphate of copper (bluestone, or blue vitriol) by suspension, in 25 gallons of water. Use boiling hot water. When both are thoroughly dissolved, pour them together into a barrel, holding 50 gallons or more. It takes three persons to do this. The two liquids must be poured in evenly, not one poured in and then the other, but so they will blend equally, gallon for gallon. While the two persons are pouring in the vitriol and lime waters, a third person should thoroughly agitate the mixture in the barrel with a paddle, so that it will be equally blended. If the two containers don't hold 25 gallons each, more water may be added after the blending, to make up the 50 gallons, but it must be added at once and the mixture used for spraying as soon as convenient.

For killing bugs and insects add 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green to 50 gallons of the Bordeaux Mixture.

How to Get Transplanted Plants

It is cheaper to get ordinary spring dug strawberry plants in the early spring, say in March, April or early May, and heel or trench them in yourself. You save at least half the cost in this way. It is just as profitable for nurserymen to sell the ordinary plants when they are first dug in the spring, as it is to sell transplanted plants in the summer at increased prices. Plants that have been trenched in, especially if they have had to be taken up several times, cleaned and retrenched, cannot be produced and sold at anywhere near the low price asked for ordinary spring dug plants.

Transplanted Raspberry, Blackberry and Other Fruit Plants

We not only can supply strawberry plants all through the growing season, from June to November, but raspberry, blackberry, currant, gooseberry, dewberry, blueberry and grape vines as well. When we get through our regular spring shipping season, we line out our raspberry and other left over plants in rows with the plans set closely together. These are what we call green transplanted plants. In a week or so after they are set, they start to grow, and then can be taken up and shipped, with the result that they start right off, and in most cases, do quite as well as if they had been set in early spring. We shipped thousands of such plants last summer with eminent success. Raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, elderberries and some other plants can be trans-

planted any favorable time all summer, but we do not advise setting out grapes, currants and gooseberries after they get in full leaf. Better wait till October for these.

These transplanted strawberry, raspberry and other plants are a boon to late planters, who for one reason or another, have been unable to plant in the regular planting season of March, April and May. Price of the transplanted raspberries, etc., same as for regular 2 year transplants. See prices in catalog.

Price of Plants

We can supply transplanted strawberry plants in June, July, August and September, at the following prices:

Aberdeen, Catskill, Clermont, Dorsett, Dresden, Dunlap, Fairfax, Pathfinder, Premier, Ridgeway, Stevens Late Champion, 25, 75c; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

Everbearing, Gem, and Berri-Supreme, 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$25.00. Minnesota No. 1166, 10, 75c; 25, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.

Letters from Patrons Who Have Tried Transplanted Plants

North Calais, Vt., July 27, 1942
Inclosed for 100 more strawberry plants. The last order is here in No. 1 shape.

D. H. Scribner

Thaxton, Va., June 2, 1942
Just received the last plants (the Catskills) and they are large and fine.

(Rev.) T. A. Jordan

Livingston, N. J., Sept. 19, 1942
I received my plants. They look fine and I appreciate your sending me some extra plants.

Bertha L. Nichols

East Chatham, N. Y., July 28, 1942
The everbearing strawberry plants purchased of you last spring are doing splendidly. Would like more.

Wesley E. Park

Schuylerville, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1942
All the berry plants you sent us are doing fine.

Alice E. Viele

East Walpole, Mass., Aug. 4, 1942
Strawberry plants came Monday. It was raining. I planted them and did not lose one plant.

Mrs. Chas. Mutch

Clarence Center, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1942
Received strawberry plants in good shape. Elmer F. Hinsberger

Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 15, 1942
The 300 strawberry plants were received in good shape. They have taken hold and growing fine.

John W. Lee

Kerkonkson, N. Y., August 23, 1942
Every one of the 100 transplanted strawberry plants are safe and alive. I intend to buy several hundred next June.

J. R. Orgel

Nedrow, N. Y., August 17, 1942
I sent to you for everbearing strawberries and asparagus. It was late, but I think they are doing fine.

Mrs. W. H. Rood

White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1942
Recently I bought 100 strawberry plants from you. You sent more than the 100. They arrived safely and in spite of the hot weather, we have lost only one plant.

H. W. Rickett

River Edge Manor, N. J., Sept. 24, 1942
First let me compliment you for the fine strawberry plants, for they were well rooted and a pleasure to plant.

Walter L. Muller

Meriden, Conn., July 15, 1942
You may ship me, so I will get them July 25 to 27, 50 transplanted strawberry plants, your own choice. The 50 I received about four weeks ago are doing fine. They are in blossom and to date, I have not lost any, although the ants tried to eat them up. The manager of the — Nursery laughed at me and told me that I could not do anything resetting strawberry plants after April 20th. I wish he could see my plants. They certainly are fine ones.

Geo. B. Clough

Andover, Conn., Oct. 9, 1941
Mr. L. J. Farmer
Dear sir:

The strawberry plants ordered of you in September arrived in fine shape. The absence of rain prompted me to follow your suggestions and they were heeled in. After 10 days, we had a government prediction of rain, and it had all the appearance of rain here, and the plants were set. There was no rain. We have had no rain here since September 3rd, and I have felt much apprehension about the plants set. Yesterday I made a very careful inspection and found that out of the 1,000 plants, there were but two that were gone entirely. Of course, most of them have not grown very much, but they are alive and will rapidly respond to moisture when it does rain. . . . I think this emphasizes again the importance of taking your transplants, for, had I set ordinary runner plants, they could not have survived this dry period. . . . I recall having from you several years ago, while at New Britain, some black raspberries, and blackberries, from both of which I made fine profits.

With these magnificently rooted plants that you have sent me, I shall hope to produce sufficient berries for home use, and I can but feel that you have done your part. I expect to order from you later in the month some blackberries and raspberries.

Very truly yours,
Clifton E. Davenport

(We print the above letter in full because it is typical of many letters we receive from old customers like Mr. Davenport. Every few days someone comes into our office and tells of results they, their father, or grandfather, had 30, 40 and even 50 years ago.)

Price 25 cents (which may be deducted from first order for plants). For further copies, or for catalogue of all kinds of Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Plants, Vines and Perennials, address, **Fragaria Nurseries, Pulaski, N. Y.**